

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please insert the following paragraph heading before the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 5:**

Background of the Invention

**Please insert the following paragraph heading before the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 10:**

Objects of the Invention

**Please insert the following paragraph heading before the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 15:**

Summary of the Invention

**Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 9 as follows:**

~~Advantageous designs of the invention will be apparent from the subclaims.~~

**Please insert the following paragraph heading before the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 10:**

Brief Description of the Drawings

**Please insert the following paragraph heading before the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 24:**

Detailed Description

**Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 8 as follows:**

When provided with the optical fiber and the optoelectronic components, respectively, the two components 10, 20 are placed one upon the other such that the adjustment configurations 23 of the second component engage in the positioning configurations 16 of the first component.

In this way the two components are aligned relative to each other such that the optoelectric receiver 25 is suitably aligned relative to the first mirror 14 and the optoelectronic transmitter 29 is suitably aligned relative to the second mirror 15. Light E (see Figure 2) coming in via the optical waveguide 17 is reflected by the first parabolic mirror 14 such that it hits the optoelectronic receiver 25. The amount of incident light that hits the second mirror 15 and, consequently, ~~can not~~ cannot be reflected to the receiver 25, results in small losses only, because the mirror 15 takes up only a small part of the area of mirror 14. Light S that is generated by the optoelectric transmitter 29, however, is reflected by the second parabolic mirror 15 toward the end face 18 of the optical waveguide 17 and is coupled into it there. The portion that falls as stray loss on the receiver 25 results only to small losses with a suitable geometry of the mirror. Further, a filter 35 is applied to the receiver 25, which filter may consist of a lacquer layer with a color that is adapted to the color of the light S of the transmitter. Consequently, the filter 35 is opaque for the light S generated by the transmitter, so that the stray losses do not generate any signal of the receiver 25.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 3 as follows:**

Some steps of the method of producing the substrate 11 will be described now by means of the Figures 8 to 12. First, a ~~masterpiece~~ master piece of silicon (see Figure 8) is produced, which already has depressions that correspond to the positioning configurations on the substrate which are in the shape of a truncated pyramid. Then, the silicon master piece serves to form a nickel piece of the first generation (see Figure 9). The nickel piece of the first generation, in turn, serves to form a nickel piece of the second generation. Next, a groove is produced in this nickel piece, which corresponds to the later receiving groove for the optical waveguide, and

areas that correspond to the later mirror surfaces 14, 15 (illustrated in Figure 10). The groove and the surfaces can be machined, for example, with a high precision micro milling cutter.

Subsequently, the nickel piece of the second generation for its part serves for forming, so that a nickel piece of the third generation is produced (illustrated in Figure 11). This piece represents a negative mold of the substrate 11 to be produced, from which may be taken the shape by injection molding, for example.

**HAYES SOLOWAY P.C.**

130 W. CUSHING ST.  
TUCSON, AZ 85701  
TEL. 520.882.7623  
FAX. 520.882.7643

175 CANAL STREET  
MANCHESTER, NH 03101  
TEL. 603.668.1400  
FAX. 603.668.8567